

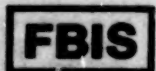
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19 December 1979

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 999



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NATIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 1

[Report on G. A. Aliyev address to Ukrainian arts festival participants at reception: "Fraternity of Peoples--Fraternity of Cultures"]

[Text] On 10 October the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the government of the republic gave a reception in honor of the participants in the Ukrainian SSR Literature and Art Festival in Azerbaijan. Representatives of the public and cultural figures of Azerbaijan took part together with the Ukrainian guests.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, K. A. Khalilov, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly and cordially congratulated the emissaries of the fraternal Ukraine on the brilliant literature and art festival in our republic. The entire packed program of this splendid festival, he said, has resounded as a joyful, magnificent poem in honor of the indestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of our country, which we link with the name of Lenin, which is sacred to the heart of every Soviet individual.

A. S. Kapto, leader of the Ukrainian SSR delegation, candidate of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Central Committee secretary, spoke of the profound emotion stirred in all the participants in the festival by the meetings and the reception on the soil of fraternal Azerbaijan.

We are taking away the finest feelings of joy, he said, from our contacts with our Azerbaijani friends and brothers and a feeling of lofty pride in the Azerbaijani people and their remarkable successes, which were so evocatively reflected in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's cogent words: "Azerbaijan takes big strides!"

While in Azerbaijan we have come to know the Azerbaijani people better and to like them even more. Each of us is full of impressions of meetings with

Baku and its citizens and the inhabitants of many other cities and villages of your beautiful republic. And, having returned home, we will describe these unforgettable meetings in order to convey to the working people of the Ukraine the warm feelings of friendship and fraternity which the Azerbaijani people nurture toward us.

A. S. Kapto expressed cordial gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the government of the republic and the entire Azerbaijani people for the friendly feelings and hospitality and wished the Azerbaijani working people new accomplishments in communist building.

Speaking at the reception, M. A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and USSR People's Artist Rashid Beybutov spoke of the great success of the Ukrainian SSR Literature and Art Festival in Azerbaijan.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the reception.

The Ukrainian culture festival in Azerbaijan is drawing to a close, he said. Time is counting off the final hours, and the time to part is approaching. I can say frankly that we have grown so accustomed to you during these days and you have so become a part of the life of our republic that, without exaggeration, parting is sorrowful for us. But we understand that business awaits you and that you are looking forward to home, your families and to your native land. These feelings and aspirations are natural, and we understand one another full well.

Today we are to a certain extent summing up the result of our work, although the main result along party organization, creative union and cultural organization lines is yet to come. But even today we can say with complete justification that the Ukrainian culture festival in Azerbaijan was conducted on the highest ideological-political and artistic level.

A great deal of work was done, which is expressed not only in the fact that there were many meetings, concerts and conversations over these 10 days. It will enjoy an even greater embodiment in the future. In other words, that which has been planted during these days in Azerbaijan and that which was planted a year ago in the Ukraine will undoubtedly bear fine fruit and produce results which cannot be foreseen in full today.

During these days the working people of Azerbaijan have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves extensively and sufficiently fully with the splendid art of the fraternal Ukrainian people and their entire culture. It was pleasant and gratifying for us to see from the very first day that outstanding masters of Ukrainian culture and the flower of Ukrainian art and the entire Ukrainian people were on Azerbaijani soil. We and all people Azerbaijan have been happy to make your acquaintance and converse with you and enjoy your art and creativity.

It has already been said today that there have been many meetings and appearances during these days. The point is not, of course, the number, although this also plays a part, but that all people in Azerbaijan, the entire population of Azerbaijan, have these days been under the very powerful and beneficent influence of the artistic word and the masterpieces of the poets and writers of the Ukraine and the splendid enchanting music of the Ukrainian people and under the very powerful influence of the art of your fine singers, dancers and musicians. The works of your painters and artists, sculptors, pencil artists and masters of applied art made an enormous impression on all who visited the exhibitions.

And all this taken together represents for us and for the inhabitants of our republic tremendous spiritual wealth. You have rendered us great assistance in the ideological and artistic-aesthetic education of our people. With your creativity and art you have probably entered each home and each family and reached the heart of each individual. And this is tremendous good fortune!

And thinking about all this, one is convinced again and again how great are these human riches--art and literature. And one thinks of how fortunate we people are in that we are living at a time of the rapid burgeoning of multinational Soviet art and Soviet culture. And what joy one experiences in the fact that our fraternal Ukrainian people have such riches and such a distinctive, beautiful and life-asserting art and literature.

The strength of art lies not only in the fact that it compels man to rejoice, exalts him, elevates him and inspires him to labor and enriches his life but also in the fact that the soul of a people and their greatness are apprehended with the help of art and literature and a people's labor accomplishments are artistically reflected.

And over these days, dear friends, with your art and your culture you have helped us get to know the Ukraine and the entire Ukrainian people and have revealed not only the wealth of your culture but the entire soul of the Ukrainian people, their character, history and present-day accomplishments and that which Ukrainian people think and dream of.

Thanks to your talented art, we have had during these days a survey, as it were, of the whole of the Ukraine--magnificent, generously endowed by nature and unforgettably beautiful. We have seen, as it were, its boundless plains and expanses, dense forests, the high Carpathian mountains, the mighty Dnepr, the grainfields, the giants of industry--the Dneproges, Zaporozh'ye, the Donbass and Voroshilovgrad--and the beautiful Kiev.

With the help of your art we have felt the labor rhythm of present-day Ukraine and have seen how the Ukrainain people are laboring and how they are struggling for their even happier future and for realization of the designs of our great Lenin Party.

We have seen in our mind's eye through your creativity the very rich history of the Ukrainian people and the stages of their struggle for social and national liberation, the years of revolutionary clashes with rotten tsarism, the years of the underground and the years of the revolution. We have been shown the Ukrainian proletariat and the revolutionaries from the "Arsenal" who carried out the assault on the tsarist system. We have, as it were, seen how on the fields of the Ukraine during the civil war the sons of your people defended the young Soviet power.

All subsequent history passed before our eyes: the first five-year plans--the period of the building of socialism--and, particularly, the Great Patriotic War, when the entire territory of the Ukraine was turned into a battlefield. On this devastated land all the sons of our motherland fought together with the sons of the Ukraine, repulsing the onslaught of the fascist aggressors, and wiped them out until our sacred Soviet land had been liberated.

Your creativity, comrades, has afforded us an opportunity of also clearly seeing how today the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and laboring intelligentsia of the Ukraine are struggling for fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the decisions of our party's 25th congress. The 50-million-strong Ukrainian people headed by their vanguard--the 3-million-strong army of communists--are marching in the front ranks of the struggle for communism and the successful accomplishment of all the Communist Party's plans.

And behind all this stands the heroic labor of the Ukrainian people and their will and patriotism and the directing and organizing role of the Ukrainian Communist Party and its Central Committee. We know full well what a big part is played by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, personally in all the outstanding accomplishments of the Ukrainian working people and what an enormous contribution is being made by the party organization and the entire Ukrainian people to the common moneybox of our multinational socialist state, the strengthening of the economic and defense potential of our motherland and the consolidation of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of our socialist society.

During meetings these days, in articles in the press and on radio and television many profound, meaningful, warm and cordial words have been addressed to the Ukrainian people and the Soviet Ukraine. And this is natural because the hearts of the Azerbaijani working people have been filled to overflowing with feelings of respect and love for the Ukrainian people by virtue of the community of our goals and the fraternal friendship, which has a rich history, and by virtue of our common membership of the multinational socialist state and the new historical community of people--the Soviet people.

I would like on this day to speak of our people's poet, the never-to-be-forgotten Samed Burgun. It was very pleasant for us that at the opening of

Ukrainian festival in Azerbaijan our great friend, the writer Aleksandr Terent'yevich Gonchar, began his speech with recollections of a meeting with Samed Burgun in Kiev. And today we visited the fine art exhibition, and the Ukrainian people presented as a gift to the Azerbaijani people a portrait of the great Azerbaijani poet magnificently painted by a Ukrainian artist. We were shown a bust of Samed Burgun executed by a Ukrainian sculptor and told that a gift of the same sculpture had been made in Kazakh--the birthplace of the great craftsman of words--to the House of Poetry which bears his name.

All these feelings of love and respect for the creativity and personality of Samed Burgun and, through him, for Azerbaijani literature are gratifying and inspiring. Like many of our writers and poets, Samed Burgun was a herald of the friendship of the peoples and of friendship between the Ukrainian and Azerbaijani peoples. And I thought that it would surely be appropriate today to recall Samed Burgun's splendid letter in verse to the Ukrainian partisans.

Having read out Samed Burgun's lines, G. A. Aliyev said: These ardent lines, written in January 1942, express the Azerbaijani people's feelings of love and respect for the Ukrainian partisans and feelings of gratitude for their heroism and valor and for the fact that they were fighting so courageously against the enemy. At the same time these lines contain the highest evaluation of the exploit of the entire Ukrainian people. Samed Burgun evocatively revealed in them their greatness, bravery, stanchness of spirit and love of freedom and expressed his confidence that the peoples of the Soviet Union, including the Ukrainian people, would endure and be victorious in the mortal clash with fascism.

Joining our voices with that of Samed Burgun, which resounded at that terrible time, today we express anew feelings of enormous love and respect and feelings of fraternity to you, dear comrades and, through you, to the entire Ukrainian people for the tremendous contribution which they have made and are continuing to make to the common cause of building socialism and communism in our country.

We are pleased that you have had the opportunity during this festival of closely acquainting yourselves with the life of Azerbaijan, while for certain among you this time was one of discovery of our republic. And although we know one another, at the same time direct acquaintance and personal contacts naturally always give a fuller picture. And it is very gratifying that you were afforded an opportunity of visiting Soviet Azerbaijan on the threshold of its glorious 60th anniversary.

Having visited Baku and other of the republic's cities and regions and the labor collectives, you have been convinced by your own eyes of the people's high political and labor mood and their aspiration to commemorate this year, like the whole five-year plan, with big new successes. You have felt to the

full the fraternal love of the people of Azerbaijan for all the peoples of our country and for our great Communist Party. You have become even more closely acquainted with the art, literature and entire culture of the Azerbaijani people. And for this we are boundlessly glad.

We are approaching the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party with historic accomplishments and with great successes, particularly in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans. And we are glad that you, our brothers and sisters, have had an opportunity to see and feel this. For everything that has been achieved is our common property and our common wealth.

A most important result of the Ukrainian culture festival in Azerbaijan is the fact that we have succeeded through art and literature in drawing our peoples even closer together and strengthening their fraternal friendship even more. We have succeeded in making one further big joint contribution to consolidating the international unity of the peoples of our country--the multinational socialist state. This is the main result of the festival and this was our main goal. And thanks be to you, literary and art figures, for the fact that by your creativity you are helping accomplish such grand political tasks.

In speaking of the achievements of the culture and the entire socioeconomic life of the Ukraine with which we have been familiarizing ourselves during this festival and about what the Azerbaijani people have achieved in the years of Soviet power we note with a feeling of tremendous satisfaction that all this is the fruit of the October Revolution and the party's Leninist national policy and that all this has been given us by Soviet power and the great Lenin.

We have perceived to an even greater extent and even more strongly during this festival the tremendous life-asserting force of the Leninist national policy and have felt to an even greater extent how much the friendship of our peoples means both for the present and the future.

And when we speak of all this, there appear before us our great socialist motherland and our great Soviet Union, which was created by the will of our party, our leader and teacher V. I. Lenin and the will of all the peoples unified in this union. There appear before us the outstanding accomplishments of the entire Soviet people under the leadership of the great Communist Party. And we are convinced again and again of the idea of the invincible strength of the friendship of our peoples and their fraternal unity and of the great strength and example for all peoples of our country of the Russian people, our elder brother who has rendered and continues to render all the peoples of the Soviet power inestimable assistance in the development of the economy, sociopolitical life, culture, science and education.

All our accomplishments have been achieved under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and the CPSU Central Committee. And it is with joy and

pride that we say today that our party and its Central Committee are leading the country along the path laid by V. I. Lenin and the Great October and that at the helm of the Central Committee there is an unbending Bolshevik, a true continuer of the great Leninist cause and the outstanding party and state figure of the present day--our dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

All Soviet people apprehended the results of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the GDR with a sense of tremendous satisfaction. The 30th anniversary of the first worker-peasant state on German soil was being celebrated. There, where the most terrible war in man's history originated and where in the bright May of 1945 we hoisted the flag of victory, now exists a socialist state--the GDR. And as Leonid Il'ich said, it is a dependable bastion of peace and socialism in Europe.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the GDR and his speech in which he put forward new, very important, fundamental proposals on a further extension of the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of peace and the security of the peoples are an outstanding historical event. And we again see in this the great vital strength of Marxism-Leninism and the great strength of socialist internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples. The friendship and unity which emerged after the Great October Socialist Revolution and which underwent a remarkable development in our country has now pushed aside its boundaries and spread to the countries of the socialist community. And all this testifies to the triumphant nature of Marxist-Leninist teaching and the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

And when one recalls and analyzes all this, one is again led to the thought that we are fortunate people in that we are living at such a splendid time and belong to the Soviet Union and are fortunate in that we are communists and citizens of the USSR. And each of us considers it his most sacred duty to be selflessly devoted to the ideals of communism and the cause of Lenin and our glorious Communist Party.

Having read today the Ukrainian poet Boris Oleyunik's poem "Truth," I saw once again how through the artistic word and through the creativity of our poets and writers the thoughts of Soviet man and the thoughts of communists are transmitted:

When we set to thinking,
By what yardstick of fate
To measure ourselves,
Our sole belief is to act according to Lenin!
We are clear before our conscience,
Posterity and the planet,
And through our party cards
We sanctify the truth!

These lines contain the poet's party-minded heart and express our feelings and our thoughts. Yes, we must always measure our actions against Lenin. And our conscience really is clear before posterity and the planet.

During your stay in our republic you, dear friends, have deeply moved our hearts and our souls and infused us with even greater energy and strength. And I wish to express again and again on behalf of those present and on behalf of our peoples cordial gratitude and acknowledgments to the Lenin Party and its wise national policy and to our Soviet power for the fact that there exists such a happy and joyful day and that there exists such indestrucible fraternity of the peoples of our country!

Comrade Aliyev proposed toasts to the fraternal Ukraine and the mighty Ukrainian people and their splendid culture, to the Ukrainian Communist Party, to the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples headed by the great Russian people, to the CPSU Central Committee and to the proven leader of our party--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrade Aliyev's speech was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause.

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, A. U. Konstantinov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov and S. B. Tatliyev and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidates Z. I. Guseynova and G. Sh. Efendiyev attended the reception.

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NATIONAL

USSR WRITERS UNION, MVD HOLD CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 2

[Unsigned article: "Conference in Tashkent"]

[Text] Last week, as has already been reported, an all-union conference dealing with moral and legal problems in literature was held in Tashkent. It was organized by the USSR Writers Union and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

On welcoming the conference participants, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sh.R. Rashidov said:

"Personnel of internal-affairs organs serve as heroes of many books by Soviet writers. Their service, surrounded with heroic romance and requiring courage and staunchness, will and enterprise, risk and at times self-sacrifice, is worthy of the deepest respect and the kindest words. It is no accident that the difficult militarylike labor of internal-affairs personnel has become the object of intent attention by many talented artists of words."

Appearing with the report "Problems of Operation of Organs of Internal Affairs in the Works of Soviet Literature at the Present Stage," USSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant General Yu.M. Churbanov acquainted the participants of the meeting with the most significantly important tasks facing today organs in the protection of law and order and expressed the confidence that the conference would contribute to the further strengthening of creative contacts between the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the USSR Writers Union and would bring new force to the elucidation of problems occupying a prominent place in the multifaceted activities of the party and the people in the struggle for building of a communist society.

Writers A. Vaksberg, V. Amlinskiy and L. Oshanin appeared with reports devoted to moral and legal problems in various genres of contemporary literature.

Uzbekistan's Minister of Internal Affairs, Major General of the Militia K. Ergashev, First Deputy Chief of the Main Administration of Criminal Investigation of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Major General of the Militia A. P. Flagin, First Deputy Chief of the Main Investigation Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Major General of the Militia V.P. Illarionov, First Deputy Chief of the Main Administration for the Fight Against Misappropriation of Socialist Property and Speculation, Major General of the Militia A.P. Fokin, Chief of the Political Administration of Internal Forces of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Major General S.P. Ostashev spoke at the conference on the multifaceted activities of internal-affairs organs.

Taking part in the discussions were Board Secretary of the Moscow Writers Organization, Hero of the Soviet Union V. Karpov, Board Secretary of the Uzbekistan Writers Union B. Parmuzin, writers A. Adamov, B. Mozhayev, A. Dement'yev, V. Ponizovskiy and others, as well as publishing personnel, cinematographers and representatives of republics and oblasts of the country; they emphasized the resolve of Soviet men of letters to be faithful helpers to the party in the solution of responsible tasks of forming of the new man and contributed many interesting proposals aimed at the activation of creative work.

The conference adopted recommendations aimed at further strengthening the association of writers organizations and internal-affairs organs for the purpose of further activating the activities of writers in the creation of works that truthfully and comprehensively cast light on the work of the Soviet militia and contribute to the moral and legal education of workers.

"We expect works from writers that not only disclose the work of staff members of internal-affairs offices, but also fight together with us for man," Yu. M. Churbanov stated in his concluding remarks.

Summarizing the achievements of the conference, Board Secretary of the USSR Writers Union Yu.N. Verchenko pointed out the fruitfulness of the held discussion and expressed confidence that the conference would serve as the start of a new qualitative stage in the cooperation of writers with personnel engaged in the protection of socialist public order.

Participating in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan L.I. Grekov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N. Makhmudov, head of a sector of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee K.M. Dolgkov, Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee D.A. Okhromiy, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Book Plants and the Book Trade I.I. Chkhikvishvili.

Conference participants visited industrial enterprises and kolkhozes and acquainted themselves with the work of different units of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Internal Affairs.

NATIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA AKTIV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 1

[Report on G. A. Aliyev address to republic propaganda aktiv]

[Text] Over 1,400 communists and nonparty people have in Azerbaijan embarked on studies in the political and economic education system. They are studying in political and economic schools, political study groups, schools of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and seminar-schools of the party-economic aktiv and at political and economic seminars. The first class of the lecture center-seminar for the republic's executives in Marxist-Leninist education, which is directed by G. A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has also been held.

A meeting of the republic propaganda aktiv in the House of Political Education imeni S. M. Kirov was devoted to the tasks of a well-organized new academic year in the system of political and economic education in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" and the propositions and conclusions of the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Its participants were addressed by Comrade G. A. Aliyev.

Comrades! The 25th CPSU Congress determined a concrete program of a further improvement in the Marxist-Leninist education of the working people and, in accordance with the tasks that have been advanced, the CPSU Central Committee has implemented a number of practical measures aimed at the fulfillment of the congress's decisions and the enhanced ideological-theoretical level of party-political training.

As you know, a special decree on an improvement in the system of party education and the entire system of political instruction was adopted.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" determines the specific paths and means of intensifying the activity of all elements of political and economic training. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee decrees and the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work," the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum of 17 July this year thoroughly analyzed the organization of Marxist-Leninist education and political and economic training in our republic, pointed out the shortcomings in this work and outlined measures for their removal and the successful realization of the party's requirements.

The new academic year in the system of political and economic education must be a qualitatively new stage in an improvement in ideological and political education work and in the Marxist-Leninist tempering of our personnel and the broad masses of communists and nonparty people. A characteristic peculiarity of the academic year that has just begun is the fact that it coincides with the preparations for such important events in the life of our country as the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's birth, the 26th party congress and the final stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan and, finally, for our republic, with the preparations for celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

Consequently, we and all the working people of our republic have to accomplish many important and responsible tasks. Together with those of a current nature we have to implement many large-scale measures connected with the above-mentioned political events in the life of the country and the republic. And the success of our work as a whole and in the period of the preparations for these memorable dates and memorable events will largely depend on the ideological-theoretical level of the communists and working people of the republic and our personnel and on the state of Marxist-Leninist education.

All these requirements acquire particular significance for executive personnel because, as in everything else, it must set an example--an example for all communists and all working people in an enhancement of its ideological-theoretical level and mastery of Marxist-Leninist teaching. For the modern executive, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has repeatedly pointed out, must be a person of profound ideological conviction who is educated and has elevated ideological-moral attributes and must be competent in his field, have a sound knowledge of party policy and be able to organize the implementation of party policy by the masses. And all this requires of us and primarily of executive personnel a constant improvement in our knowledge, particularly knowledge in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The need for a rise in the ideological-theoretical level of the communists and all working people is conditioned by the dynamic development of our socialist society and the active, purposeful and exceptionally intensive and fruitful activity of the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and

the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. It is conditioned by the development of scientific-technical progress and the importance of the efficient use of all its achievements in the economy, science and culture. It is conditioned by the increased complication of the tasks confronting all sectors of the economy and sociopolitical life in the period of developed socialism and in the period of active struggle for communism in our country. And it is conditioned, finally by the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena and the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism.

Study of Marxist-Leninist theory and study of Leninism, which is the banner of the modern era, constitute the foundation of all training in the political and economic education network. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized the very great significance of a mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and said that it is the true compass on the path toward communism. "Marxism-Leninism," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th party congress, "is the sole reliable basis for the formulation of correct strategy and tactics. It provides us with an understanding of historical prospects and helps us to determine the direction of socioeconomic and political development for many years ahead and to find out way correctly in international events." From these profoundly meaningful, comprehensive formulas each of us derives an understanding of how tremendously important Marxism-Leninism is for us and the entire socialist community in the modern era.

Practical work in the party-political education network should be effected primarily and mainly on the basis of study of the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the decisions and documents of our party and CPSU Central committee congresses and plenums, particularly the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and of the CPSU Central Committee plenums held in this period, and the works and speeches Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the same time it is essential to make active use in the training process of the material of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee congresses and plenums, which determine the practical paths of the realization of the decisions of CPSU Central Committee congresses and plenums.

As you know, much political literature and various aids and such have been published in our country and in our republic also in recent years. It is essential that effective use be made of all this in the course of political training. A study of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's addresses and speeches devoted directly to our republic are of importance for us. These include Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's 1970 speech and his speech last year during his visit to Azerbaijan, for these documents reflect the basic propositions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the principles of the implementation of our party's domestic and foreign policy at the current stage, and at the same time set forth the concrete tasks which the party and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have set the Azerbaijan party organization.

In the course of the training it is necessary to make effective use of the material of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee 20 October 1978 Plenum, which determined the tasks for the fulfillment of the instructions contained in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's speech and addresses last September at the celebrations devoted to the conferment of the Order of Lenin on the city of Baku.

In the process of political and economic training extensive use should also be made of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees related to our republic and the well-known five decrees adopted in 1970, 1975, 1976 and 1979, which determine concrete measures for the development of Azerbaijan's economy and contain tasks connected with the prospects of the activity of our party organization.

And, finally, it is essential to make extensive use in the political education network of the material of the all-union scientific-practical conference held this April in Baku "The Molding of an Active Position in Life: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education." The material of the conference is being published in individual volumes for the plenums and sessions of each section. It concentrates the experience of the ideological activity, particularly with respect to moral education, of all detachments of our party and the CPSU Central Committee. And the widespread use of the material of this conference will undoubtedly help all of us master the theory of Marxism-Leninism in the sphere of ideology and in the sphere of communist morality.

It is essential to adopt a serious, profound and thoughtful and not a formal approach to a study of these problems. Yet, unfortunately, we still encounter instances of a formal approach by certain party organizations, ministries, departments, ideological establishments and individual comrades to a study of documents of the party and our republic party organization. This occurs particularly in the activity of such important ideological organs as our republic newspapers KOMMUNIST, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, KOMMUNIST (in Armenian), VYSHKA, the youth papers and SOVET KENDI. I would like in this connection to draw your attention to the need for the close linkage of Marxist-Leninist education and all that you acquire in the course of political and economic training with practical life and practical matters and, in particular, with questions of the accomplishment of the tasks of a political, social and economic nature confronting the collectives. This, properly speaking, is the main purpose of the entire complex of the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists, the nonparty people and, primarily, the executive personnel.

We must proceed from the requirement of the CPSU Central Committee, which was reflected anew in the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work," that a knowledge of revolutionary theory and party policy must be converted in Soviet people into a conviction and an active position in life. It is not a question of

abstract knowledge but of knowledge becoming convictions and being embodied in your practical activity and in a further improvement in economic results and educational work. This is a principal task of Marxist-Leninist education.

The politically and theoretically trained communist and, even more so, the executive is at the same time a good propagandist. And we must strive to insure that all executives be at the same time good, active propagandists--propagandists of Marxist-Leninist teaching, propagandists of our party's theory and practice and propagandists of the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally. And for this it is necessary to have a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and a sound knowledge of our party's domestic and foreign policy.

Questions connected with the need to step up our ideological struggle in the international arena are very important, comrades. The party sets all elements of our party, social and economic activity the task not only of counterposing our ideology to bourgeois ideology but of acting aggressively and of exposing everywhere the reactionary essence of bourgeois ideology and the harmful and dangerous nature of all forms of revisionism and hegemonism. And for this it is primarily necessary to know the foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching--the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Without a profound knowledge of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism we will not be able to wage an aggressive struggle against our adversaries on the ideological front. It is necessary to have a very sound and profound knowledge of the works of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and other party and government leaders and the documents of party congresses and plenums for it is precisely these which contain the concrete instructions and recommendations which enable each person to become a really active fighter of the ideological front when he has made them part of his armament.

There is exceptional importance in the economic education of the working people. And this question is acquiring increasingly great relevance, furthermore, in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us in the development of the economy and the building of the material-technical base of communism. The economy now requires the consistent introduction of new progressive methods of managing the sectors and new progressive forms of the organization of work. But this cannot be achieved without a profound knowledge of our party's economic strategy formulated by the 25th congress.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on an improvement in the economic mechanism was adopted recently, as you know. This decree is of a fundamental nature and represents a clear-cut program of a further improvement in the economic mechanism. It is aimed at the more efficient use of reserves and possibilities and the even more intensive development of our country's economy.

This decree contains many big and, it must be said, new, complex questions of the reorganization and improvement of the economic management system.

And without in-depth study of this decree and not only of this decree but also of all our party's fundamental documents in the economic sphere we will be unable to effectively accomplish the set tasks. We must in the system of political education and economic education and throughout our day-to-day practice pay paramount attention to the profound assimilation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decree on an improvement in the economic mechanism and all problems connected with our party's economic strategy.

Here, comrades, I must say that there is a heap of work to be done. And the shortcomings which are still present in the development of the economy, and we have many of them, are largely caused by the very fact that certain leaders of enterprises, organizations, ministries and departments and specialists still have only a poor knowledge of the basic principles of running the economy.

Despite the high industrial production growth rate in our republic, certain of industry's economic indicators in past years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and this year fall below the level at which they could and should be. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of ministry, department and enterprise leaders to these shortcomings. About 3 years ago the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee adopted a special decree on problems of labor productivity growth. However, even today we observe that certain managers not only are not fulfilling the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree on questions of labor productivity but are also failing to display elementary activeness to manage their own sector and their own enterprise adeptly, with a knowledge of the work and at the level of the current requirements of socialist management.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee recently instructed a group of comrades to reinvestigate why in industry the growth in the production volume thanks to increased labor productivity is less than it might be. We are counting, for example, on obtaining a growth in industrial production thanks to increased labor productivity of the order of 80 percent, but it is as yet approximately only 70 percent, while the industrial production growth rate in all years of the five-year plan has been very high here.

The study shows that there are, of course, certain objective reasons, and we are aware of them. But facts are also being uncovered attesting that managers are either unaware of certain elementary questions of organizing and running operations or are neglecting them through lack of responsibility. And for this reason, striving for plan fulfillment by this enterprise or the other as a whole, they fail to secure a high labor productivity growth rate. It is, I repeat, a lack of knowledge of the elementary laws of management which is manifested precisely here. And it is in this connection that we also find, of course, questions of product quality, questions of production profitability and questions of fulfillment of the profits plan. Our managers overlook many of these questions, unfortunately, and this ultimately harms the general cause. They are overlooked because certain

comrades have a poor idea of these problems and know little about them. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has repeatedly stressed the significance of the inculcation in our managers of such qualities as socialist enterprise and competence. Incidentally, a PRAVDA editorial, which I advise you all to read, was recently devoted to this question. There cannot be a fully-fledged manager who is not conversant with the principles of economics and questions of organizing and running an operation.

In the process of economic education it is necessary to approach these problems not formally and superficially but to insure the increased study of them, linking them with the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on an improvement in the economic mechanism.

The main task which the party set the entire country at the 25th congress was the increased efficiency and quality of all work. And it is difficult to exaggerate the role of Marxist-Leninist education in its accomplishment. The higher the level of theoretical knowledge and the knowledge of our party's policy, the more we may count on the successful accomplishment of the task set by the party for increased production efficiency and work quality.

And further, comrades, moral education, struggle against the antipodes of communist morality and struggle against all negative phenomena hindering our society's successful advance toward communism are, as clearly and specifically stated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work," problems of paramount importance at the current stage. We believe that the better our people are trained in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist theory and the better they have assimilated Marxist-Leninist theory of morality, the more successfully we will be able to perform our work on the moral education of the working people and struggle against the antipodes of communist morality. These questions must also be the object of intensified study in the political education network.

We believe that, as a whole, training in the Marxist-Leninist education system should actively contribute to an improvement in the quality of work in all areas of the party, social and socioeconomic life of our republic. This will enable us to make fuller use of available resources and possibilities in the sphere of the economy, science and culture.

Together with the classes envisaged in the plan of the lecture center-seminar for executives we believe that independent work on yourselves should occupy a principal place in your Marxist-Leninist education in the coming academic year. For the classes will be held here, as a rule, once a month, as in the previous academic year. For this reason systematic independent work is undoubtedly a foundation of Marxist-Leninist education. It enables everyone, making extensive use of the available literature, to assimilate material not only within the confines of the subject which he has to discuss at the next seminar but also to go beyond its confines, thereby enriching his knowledge even further.

The participants in our lecture center-seminar and all comrades involved in the political education network must approach their studies, the entire training process and the entire problem of enhancing their Marxist-Leninist training with great responsibility.

At the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 17 July this year we seriously criticized certain executives, including deputy ministers, for their half-hearted attitude toward their studies and a lack of discipline, for which they were removed from the list of students of the evening university of Marxism-Leninism. We reacted this sharply to these instances with good reason. Because we believe political training in any system and in all forms of instruction a most important duty of the communist and of the executive even more. All executives must draw the conclusions from the criticism expressed at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, and everyone should change his attitude toward party-political training and the assimilation of Marxism-Leninism.

The lecture center-seminar directors must also step up their supervision of comrades' attendance and, at the same time, of the quality of the assimilation of material. In today's report Comrade Il'drym-zade said in general outline that in the last academic year certain comrades displayed passiveness or failed to attend classes. We propose that at the end of each quarter the seminar directors analyze the attendance, who is studying how and who is increasing his knowledge and notify all those receiving instruction of the results. The Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department should collate and present to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee a report on the results of the 6 months, noting which questions have been studied and the degree of assimilation of the material with a specific indication both of those people who are giving a good account of themselves and those who need to be gingered up and at whom complaints must be leveled. And an in-depth and comprehensive analysis must be made at the end of the academic year. I believe that it is necessary to increase supervision of the training as a whole and raise the degree of exactingness with regard to all those receiving instruction in all forms of political and economic education.

Our republic is successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges adopted for the 10th Five-Year Plan and the tasks set by the 25th party congress. You know that the republic's industry reached the level planned for the end of the fourth year of the five-year plan way ahead of schedule--in 3 years and 3 months. In 9 months of 1979 the industrial production growth rate amounted to 8.8 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. This is the highest growth rate among the union republics. It is a good indicator and is justification for stating once again that we will successfully fulfill the adopted pledge on the ahead-of-schedule accomplishment of the five-year plan by Azerbaijan's 60th anniversary. But at the same time we also have shortcomings. For example, there is an infelicitous state of affairs in certain sectors concerning fulfillment of the plan of industrial production according to the product list, and this

is an important indicator. As I have already mentioned, we could also have better results in labor productivity growth. This is also a very important indicator. The appropriate comrades must submit concrete proposals to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and, what is most important, initiate work in order in the remaining 3 months of the year to concentrate on the fulfillment of plans with respect to the scheduled list of industrial products and insure that the targets are met in all technical-economic indicators.

We also have certain other questions requiring greater attention. For this reason we must now concentrate on the shortcomings and unsettled tasks in the industrial sphere.

The republic's successes are particularly big in agriculture. We shall have record indicators this year in all types of agriculture product. It has been a difficult, complicated year for the whole country, including our republic, weather-wise. But our cotton growers have already given the state more than 680,000 tons of raw cotton, which is 80,000 tons more than last year and almost 130,000 tons more than the planned amount. And we are confident that we will go beyond 700,000 tons. What has been achieved is undoubtedly the result of the great, intensive work of our cotton growers and the party, soviet and agricultural organs. It is, comrades, not a gift from God but the result of tremendous labor. But here also there are questions which can be no means be overlooked: questions of quality, of the struggle against losses and of preparations for next year.

The same also applies to other branches of agriculture. In particular, the state has already been given more than 800,000 tons of grapes, but we set the task of fighting for 1 million tons and must make this target.

The state has been sold more than 615,000 tons of vegetables. But here also we are hoping for a new record--considerably surpassing the quantity of last year, when we sold 630,000 tons of vegetables. And we are also confronted with big tasks in the production of green tea leaf, tobacco and, particularly, fruit and we are confident that in all these branches we will also achieve record amounts. But only on condition that we do not slacken in our work. Yet an easing of the tension can be sensed in some places in that the harvesting campaign is approaching the end. This will not do. It could harm the results of our work.

We have big successes in the sphere of science, education and culture. The Ukrainian Culture Festival currently being held in Azerbaijan is a most important sociopolitical event in the life of the republic. Proceeding from the results of the visit of representatives of our culture to the Ukraine last year and now of the meetings with the talented creativity of the Ukrainian people on Azerbaijan soil, we members of the Central Committee Bureau are even more convinced of the tremendous significance this has for the strengthening of ideological work and the international education of the working people, for insuring the intensive process of the mutual influence

and mutual enrichment of our socialist cultures and for the strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of our people and the working people of our republic with the Ukrainian people and with all the working people of the Ukraine. And it is our duty to contribute to the success of this Festival.

I would like in conclusion to emphasize once again, comrades, that the further improvement of our entire work in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist education and a further rise in the ideological-theoretical level of each of us and of all communists and all working people of the republic represent a most important factor and the main guarantee of our future successes, an increase in the quality and efficiency of all our work, the successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan and of the accomplishment of the big and responsible tasks set us by the 25th party congress.

D. Sh. Il'drym-zade, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, informed those assembled of the results of the past academic year and of the new courses and programs introduced for the coming academic year in the system of the political and economic education of the working people, particularly of the curriculum and program of the lecture center-seminar for the republic's executives.

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov and S. B. Tatliyev and G. Sh. Efendiyev, candidate of the Central Committee Bureau, participated in the meeting.

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REGIONAL

ROOTS OF UKRAINIAN BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM DISCUSSED

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 17, Sep 79 pp 15-20

[Article by R. Simonenko, doctor of historical sciences: "The Triumph of Historical Justice"]

[Text] The reunification of Ukrainian lands within the Soviet state was truly a triumph of justice.

And not only because September 1939 saw an end to the dark and terrible night of foreign domination of Western Ukrainian lands, which had lasted for six centuries of feudal and capitalist exploitation. The historical significance of the reunification is also to be found in the fact that it took place in the new epoch of world development opened up by Great October. Only by taking up the socialist path of development under the banner of proletarian internationalism and by strengthening the indissoluble friendship of the free nationalities of the Soviet Union were the Ukrainian people able to realize their age-old aspirations and to solve one of the most complex national problems set by history.

The reunification of Ukrainian lands clearly demonstrated to the world that historical justice and socialism are synonyms and that socialism is linked not only to the elimination of social injustice but also to the elimination of national injustice.

It is precisely this circumstance which is the cause of the unceasing attempts by the class and ideological enemies of the new world to distort both the content as well as the methods of the struggle by the Ukrainian people for the reunification, and to ignore or belittle the significance of the factors which led to the realization of their age-old dream.

Bourgeois-nationalist emigrants have played a particular role in the ideological diversions of anticommunism. Their activities can be accounted for by noting that the reunification of Ukrainian lands within a single Soviet state, signifies in itself a triumph of proletarian internationalism

and of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and has thus revealed not only the historical bankruptcy of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism but also its consistent hostility to the social as well as the national interests of the Ukrainian people.

Politicians who have lost always try to discredit the historical truth. What is, in fact, the truth?

As a major watershed in world history, Great October exerted a powerful revolutionizing influence on all mankind. Such slogans as the elimination of the exploitation of man by man, the establishment of peace between peoples, a national revival and the brotherhood of people of labor overcame all barriers and boundaries. They were, in particular, inseparable from the most cherished thoughts of that portion of the Ukrainian people which had been torn from the great mass of the people and had been separated from them by the fronts of the imperialist war. The population of the Western Ukrainian lands had been drawn toward Russia for ages, understanding that it was in union with the Great Russian people its historical fate would be resolved.

The Great October Socialist Revolution and the struggle for the victory of Soviet power in the Ukraine strengthened this attraction. Ukrainians on both sides of the fronts in the imperialist war found themselves increasingly united not only by a consciousness of their common historical origin and national culture but also by a common aspiration to free themselves from the yoke of social injustice, and by an understanding of those prospects for the victorious end to the struggle which was started by the overthrow of the bourgeois-large landowner system in Russia.

The socialist state system of the Ukrainian people which was established as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution became a powerful impetus to the further development of this struggle.

The indivisibility of the solution to the social and national demands of the Ukrainian people was manifested in this historical act. At the same time it was irrefutably proven that opposition to the revolutionary solution of social problems inevitably is turned into hostility in regard to the national aspirations of the people and into subservience to their foreign oppressors. This path of apostasy and betrayal was taken by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists--all of them without exception, including those who concealed themselves under the guise of "socialist" phraseology.

As long ago as a year before Great October V.I. Lenin angrily condemned the actions of the national bourgeoisie, which "only chatter about a national uprising, but in fact make reactionary deals with the bourgeoisie which oppresses the nation, deals which are against their own people...." (Poln. sobr. soch. [Complete Collected Works], Vol 30, p 113).

During the period of the preparation for and the implementation of the socialist revolution this criminal activity became more widespread. By making a deal with the Russian counterrevolution, the Ukrainian bourgeoisie was working to achieve only limited autonomy within the framework of the bourgeois Russian state, which the representatives of the exploiting classes of all nationalities of the former Russian Empire were trying to preserve.

However, the revolutionary Russian proletariat, led by the Bolshevik party and the great Lenin, decisively acted to protect the national rights of the Ukrainian people and advocated the free self-determination of nationalities. As they joined with the Russian proletariat and with the working people of all the peoples of the country in the fight for the power of the Soviets and for peace, the Ukrainian people did not forget about the fate of their blood brothers living in the Western Ukrainian lands. Their liberation became one of the most important goals of the Soviet Ukraine.

The Soviet delegation made its first statement on this subject at the peace talks in Brest Litovsk; the Ukrainian delegation emphasized that the worker-peasant government of the Ukrainian people was striving for "the unification of all Ukrainians living in the Ukraine, Galicia, Bukovina and Hungary."

The Ukrainian bourgeoisie took a different, diametrically opposed position at the talks in Brest. It attempted to use the negotiations with the representatives of the German military to obtain assistance in the struggle against its own people. It was for this reason that even during the preparation of the platform of the Central Rada delegation "the plan...which mentioned that that Ukrainian delegation had to achieve the annexation of Galicia and Bukovina to the Ukraine was rejected," according to the testimony of D. Doroshenko, the nationalist historian and "diplomat." The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists were prepared to "pay" with the Western Ukrainian lands for the participation of foreign troops in the suppression of the revolutionary movement and the elimination of Soviet authority in the Ukraine.

These calculations by the counterrevolutionaries from the Central Rada were shared completely by representatives of the Ukrainian bourgeoisie in Austro-Hungary. They "valued the advantages" which they had in comparison with their own class cousins, who were looking for salvation from the revolutionary movement of peoples in Russia. The great economic backwardness of the Western Ukrainian lands resulted in a class struggle of lesser proportions. The lack of a genuinely Marxist proletarian party in Austro-Hungary made it easier for the bourgeois nationalists to delude the masses and to distract them from the revolutionary struggle by stirring up national hatred.

Moreover, the imperial government manifested a certain flexibility with regard to the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists: their faithful service to the monarchy was rewarded with seats in parliament and baronial titles. It was not surprising that on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution, one of the die-hards of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism in the Western lands, Baron N. Vasil'ko, when speaking in the Austro-Hungarian parliament, was not ashamed to call the Ukrainian demand for reunification a "dream."

Thus, it was in the interests of both groups of the national bourgeoisie to betray the cause of Ukrainian reunification. That is why the Western Ukrainian politicians acted as intermediaries in the deals between the German militarists and the counterrevolutionary Central Rada in Brest; that is why the Western Ukrainian lands became the coin with which they paid the imperialist aggressors whom they invited to the Ukraine to fight against Soviet authority.

In April 1920, two years after perfidious agreement made by the Central Rada with the German-Austrian militarists in Brest Litovsk, Petlyura concluded an agreement with the White Poles; this was followed a few days later by the start of the notorious Pilsudskiy march on Kiev. And how many proposals made by the Ukrainian bourgeoisie about similar "alliances" remained on paper! They remained there because the imperialist politicians at times understood that an inevitable defeat awaited the interventionists because all the peoples of the Soviet nation would defend the Ukrainian land.

Sometimes, in between their acts of betrayal, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists would declare their aspiration for the unification of all Ukrainian lands. In practice, however, they were successful in organizing this kind of spurious campaign only once. This took place in January 1919, after the failure of the Kaiser's invasion of the Ukraine. In their attempts to prevent the triumphal development of the popular struggle for the restoration of Soviet authority in the Ukraine, the nationalist counterrevolutionaries resorted to various maneuvers. One of these was the declaration--issued on 22 January 1919, the anniversary of the absurd "Sixth Universal" of the Central Rada--which talked about the "Ukrainian separation" and the "unification" of the Western Ukrainian lands with the Dneper lands.

The comedy which was played out on Sofia Square in Kiev would not be deserving of attention if it were not for the obsessional ravings of the present-day-falsifiers, who attempt to present 22 January 1919 as an "epochal event" in the creation of a "Ukrainian state system." The person who holds forth on this subject in particular is the former Banderovite "premier" of the regional administration, Ya. Stets'ko, who was declared "premier" for a few days with German assistance on 30 June 1941 in L'vov.

In this particular case we are not interested in Stets'ko, the pathetic "premier", of whom even certain members of the bourgeois-nationalist elite of the current emigration are ashamed. We shall turn our attention at the moment to something different: this Hitlerite puppet looks for the roots of his miserable political intrigue in the actions of the Ukrainian bourgeoisie of the period of foreign intervention and civil war, derives the clownish pedigree of his "premiership" from the January "act of unification." Does this not testify to the constancy, the continuity of perfidious actions of bourgeois nationalism in regard to the national interests of the Ukrainian people, in regard to the cause of Ukrainian land reunification? With its beginning during the years of the desperate struggle against the socialist revolution, this betrayal found its logical continuation during the Hitlerite invasion. The path taken by the bourgeois-nationalist "fighters" for the "reunification" of Ukrainian lands" led from the pseudodemocratic slogans of January 1919 to exclamations of "Heil to the Fuhrer of Great Germany."

The Ukrainian people in both the Eastern and Western lands took a different route to reunification. In the very first years after the victory of October, the working people of Galicia and Volynya, Bukovina and the Trans-Carpathians expressed a fervent desire for reunification within the family of Soviet peoples. A vivid example of the true mood of the population in the Western Ukrainian lands can be seen in a document adopted by the Galicians and Bukovinians who fought in the Red Army on the civil war fronts for Soviet power and for a free life for the Ukrainian people. On 4 July 1920 they adopted a resolution demanding that "Eastern Galicia and Bukovina should not be separated from the Great Dnepr Lands of the Ukraine, which is our national mother, and that the Ukrainian areas of Eastern Galicia, Bukovina and Hungary should be united with the other lands of the Ukraine into a single Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, with which we hope to share in the future all joys and adversities."

But at that time the forces were far from equal. Through the use of crude force and diktat, the imperialists of the Entente and the USA prevented the reunification of the Western Ukrainian lands with the Ukrainian SSR. These territories were included in large-landowner Poland, capitalist Czechoslovakia and boyar Rumania. In this way the international reaction intended to strengthen these countries, which were supposed to function as an anti-Soviet cordon sanitaire in Eastern Europe.

But the Soviet Ukraine was preserved and grew stronger, and its inviolable union with the socialist republics became a factor which determined in advance the success of the cause of Ukrainian land reunification. The historical experience of the Ukrainian people proved the correctness of the ideals and the practice of proletarian internationalism--the indestructible weapon in the struggle for national and social liberation--and irrefutably proved that national statehood could be achieved not only without the bourgeois nationalists but, moreover, only in irreconcilable, uncompromising struggle against them.

This signified the complete defeat of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, which built its own ideology and policies and its system of propaganda and deception of the masses on the false claim that the realization of the national aspirations of the people was linked to them and to them alone. The victory of the October Revolution and the defeat of the external and internal enemies of Soviet power, which was a genuine triumph of proletarian internationalism, completely defeated the false nationalist dogmas. The crushing defeat, which revealed that this anti-popular force was doomed, and from which it never recovered, determined the irrepressible decline of bourgeois nationalism.

The international reaction saved Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism from final defeat. The Western Ukrainian lands seized by the imperialists became the main source of its pathetic existence and the main field of its activities. For the purpose of preserving a bourgeois system if only on a sector of Ukrainian territory the bourgeois nationalists proceeded down a path of crime against the people. Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists became accomplices of imperialism in the seizure of Eastern Galicia and Volynya, Bukovina and the Trans-Carpathians. Beaten and driven from the Soviet Ukraine, bourgeois nationalism attempted to gain a foothold in these territories in order to support the "legitimacy" of their claims to represent the "Ukrainian cause," and to interfere with the steady development of the revolutionary-national movement in the Ukrainian lands occupied by the foreign aggressors.

In this regard the positions of the foreign oppressors of the Western Ukrainian population and the positions of the bourgeois nationalists coincided. They were united by common activities which were directed against the world's first socialist state. The imperialists attempted to make the Western Ukrainian lands into an arena for malicious anti-Soviet propaganda and diversions. They located spy and terrorist centers here, and it was from here that armed provocations were organized.

Thus it became clear that the opposition to the historical aspirations of the Ukrainian people for reunification was a component of the struggle against socialism and peace and that it was subordinated to the plans for anti-Soviet aggression.

The support of the foreign imperialist forces, like the preservation of bourgeois systems in the Western Ukrainian lands, was not able to hold back the insurmountable process of the struggle against reunification. The decisive factor in this process was the development and consolidation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the active participation of the Ukrainian people in the construction of a socialist society. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which is an integral and inalienable part of the great community of free socialist nations enjoying equal rights in the Union of SSR's, was the real guarantee that the age-old dream of the Ukrainian people would be realized.

Led by the Communist Party, the Ukrainian people opposed the blasphemous intentions of the provincial nationalistic politicians with the clear internationalist program of struggle for the elimination of historical injustice. This program was based on the internal might and the growth of the USSR's foreign political prestige, on the support for the internationalist forces of those countries into which the Western Ukrainian lands had been forcibly included, as well as the support of the world's entire progressive community, and on the rise of the revolutionary-liberation struggle of the Western Ukrainian workers.

Soviet Russia and the Soviet Ukraine decisively opposed in the international arena the attempts by the world reaction to legitimize the seizure of the Western Ukrainian lands. To be specific, on 12 March 1923, on the eve of the adoption by the so-called conference of the ambassadors from the four imperialist states of a decision which "sanctioned" the inclusion of Eastern Galicia into large-landowning Poland, the government of the Soviet Ukraine directed a special note to the nations of the Entente. The act of occupation by the Polish authorities of an area, in which three-fourths of the population is Ukrainian, the note emphasized, was--in the eyes of the Ukrainian government--an act of violence, although it was approved by the conference of the allied ambassadors. The government of the Ukraine, the note went on to say, considers that it has an obligation to state in advance that it will consider as null and void the establishment of any regime in Eastern Galicia unless there is preliminary consent and a referendum for the people themselves to decide.

Particular weight was given to this statement by the fact that it expressed the will of the entire Soviet people. The clear and unambiguous position of the USSR government, which insisted on the need to resolve the problem of the Western Ukrainian lands "in complete agreement with the openly and clearly expressed will of the population," was set out more than once in appeals to the government of Poland. The efforts of the imperialists to declare the Western Ukrainian problem to be an internal affair of Poland or Rumania did not achieve its results. This essentially international problem awaited its own solution; the unflagging attention of the world community was riveted on this problem.

In this situation Poland's crude, colonial policy, a policy of violence against the Western Ukrainian population, met with decisive protests from the world's progressive circles. In particular, this is what happened during the punitive campaign by Polish troops and gendarmes against Ukrainian villages in 1930--the so-called "pacification." At a time when broad circles of world public opinion were angrily protesting against the unheard of cruelty of the Polish authorities, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and the Uniate church helped the government there to "refute" the reports of humiliation inflicted against the population of Eastern Galicia and Volynya. With the blessing of Metropolitan A. Sheptiktsiy, similar action was taken at a meeting in Belgium by the White Polish and subsequently Hitlerite hireling, R. Smal-Stotskiy, who became a trans-Atlantic falsifier of history.

The international communist movement actively championed the inalienable rights of the population in the Western Ukraine. The communists examined the question of the reunification of Ukrainian lands from consistently internationalist positions. The Fifth Comintern Congress, which took place in the summer of 1924, adopted a special decree "Concerning the Ukrainian Question," which profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the situation in the Western Ukraine and noted that the only solution for the Western Ukrainian population was to carry out a decisive struggle for reunification with the Soviet Ukraine, and that the struggle of the Ukrainian working people must receive comprehensive internationalist support from the revolutionary proletariat of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The resolution emphasized that at the same time the congress had determined that the communist parties of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania should call for the Western oblasts, which had split by imperialism, to be united with the Soviet republic of the workers and peasants.

The Comintern solution was unanimously supported by the communists of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. While taking the correct, internationalist position with regard to the revolutionary-liberation movement of workers in the eastern territories seized by the Polish landowners, the Third Congress of the Polish Communist Party called on the working people of the country to put an end to the chauvinism of its ruling elite. The separation of Western Belorussia and the Western Ukraine from Poland and the unification of these areas with the neighboring Soviet republics, the Polish communists explained, is in the interests of the popular masses in these lands just as it is in the interests of the worker and peasant masses in the heart of Poland.

The strengthening of international unity among the working people in western Ukrainian lands and the revolutionary proletariat in those countries to which these lands were annexed, contributed to the weakening of the class forces hostile to the cause of peace, democracy and social justice and to the revolutionary-liberation movement. Communists were in the vanguard of this movement in the Western Ukraine: this included the members of the heroic Communist Party of the Western Ukraine, the communist organizations of Northern Bukovina and the Trans-Carpathians. Neither cruel repression nor legal prosecution were able to stop the self-sacrificing actions of the Western Ukrainian communists in support of the social and national rights of the working people and of the reunification of the Ukrainian people. The communists exposed the cruel social oppression of the Western Ukrainian workers and clarified the program of the revolutionary-liberation movement; they boldly threw the following words at their judges: "The goal of our party is to change the existing order here and to unite the Western Ukraine to the Soviet Ukraine.

This program was close and comprehensible to the workers and peasants of the Western Ukraine, and the nationalist propaganda hostile to them was losing ground. The revolutionary figures exposed the slander of the

bourgeois nationalists against the socialist country, and they frustrated their attempts to provoke the mistrust and hostility of the Western Ukrainian workers toward their brothers to the east of the Zbruch; they expressed the mood of ever broader strata of the population when they declared "No, the East is ours." These words are evidence they understood the indivisibility of the historical destiny of the entire Ukrainian people and the invincibility of their aspiration for reunification.

The ideals of the new life, the ideals of socialism, knew no boundaries. The revolutionary feat of the fraternal peoples in the Soviet Union, who were building--for the first time in history--a new society free from exploitation, inspired the Western Ukrainian workers to carry out an irreconcilable struggle for social and national liberation. "The very fact of the existence of a Ukrainian Soviet state beyond the Eastern boundaries of Poland," wrote Ya. Galan in an article entitled "Svet S Vostoka," make the weak take heart and turned the strong into heroes. The arena of the struggle against tyrants was no longer parliament, it was rather the streets and squares of cities and villages. Those who fought for the freedom and happiness of the people were no longer wandering alone in the darkness. They were now fighters in the great army of the Revolution, and the flaming stars of October showed them the way. They were cut off from Kiev by a boundary, but each of them knew that the lights lit by the Dnepr GES burned for them, too, and that the pride which people felt in the labor feats performed by Stakhanov was also their pride. Thus, in non-sovereign Ukraine, beat the heart of the sovereign Ukraine.

The basic substance of the historical development of the Ukrainian people was determined by events in the Soviet Ukraine, which, in the eyes of the broadest strata of the population in the Western Ukraine, was a force capable of ensuring the realization of the age-old aspiration of Ukrainian people for reunification. Bourgeois nationalism never had the initiative in determining the future of the Ukrainian people; it was dragged along behind events and depended completely and totally on the results of the struggle between socialism and capitalism.

But the nationalists tried to maintain at any cost the position of "defenders of the national interests of the Ukrainian people." For this purpose they continued to claim that they stood for the gathering in of all the Ukrainian lands and that they aspired to the "reunification" and the creation of a "Great Ukraine." They bombarded various imperialist governments which were receptive with the corresponding plans. What was the basis for nationalist concepts of "reunification," which was to take place when open, armed anti-Soviet intervention by international imperialism had failed and the world's first socialist state had defened the opportunity for peaceful development. Why lay behind these nationalist plans?

The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists pinned their main hopes on the disruption of peaceful socialist construction in the USSR and on new intervention against the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. Their campaign against the people of the Western Ukraine included the fanning of inter-nationality hostility, supplying the imperialists with personnel for spies, diversionists and murderers; the bourgeois nationalists stated outright that they were prepared for anything: they were prepared to perform any service in the struggle against socialism. They would seduce the most bellicose forces of the imperialist reaction by saying that they were supposedly raising the cry of the Great Ukraine" they gave them a pretext for new anti-Soviet intervention and for aggression against the USSR; this inevitably turned into a general anti-Soviet approach. Use this pretext to split the USSR, they would say, and place us as overseers above the Ukrainian people.

Such are the simple and very unoriginal calculations of the nationalists' "concept of reunification." In comparison with the past, only the tactics of the struggle against the Ukrainian people have changed. In the period of the civil war the bourgeois nationalists, while disregarding the defense interests of the Western Ukrainian lands, which needed protection from foreign aggression, formed detachments to help the Petlyurites, and in order to hide their perfidy, they hypocritically declared: "The road to L'vov leads through Kiev." After the civil war ended, they no longer resorted to a hypocritical mask. "From L'vov to Kiev!" the nationalists cried out openly.

Thus, the old bourgeois-nationalist, the so-called (P'yemont) theory comes full circle; according to this theory, the Western Ukrainian lands are the center of a movement for the "national and state reunification of the Ukraine." The basis of this concept, which was created as long ago as the last century, remained unchanged--an orientation toward help from foreign forces which are hostile to the Ukrainian people. But the revival of the "theory" after the victory of Great October made its reactionary tendency even more obvious--the discussion had now moved to aggression by the capitalist world against the world's first socialist state.

The nationalist plans for "reunification" with the assistance of the imperialist countries threatened the Western Ukrainian lands with new and even harsher enslavement; they brought death and ruin to the entire Ukrainian people.

And in this regard Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism was also active through its service to Hitler. The criminality of the nationalist "reunification concepts" was thoroughly revealed in connection with fascism's preparation for war and its aggression plans concerning the Soviet state. After Hitler's outrageous statement at a Nazi Congress in Nuremburg in 1936, a statement in which the frenzied fuhrer openly boasted about his aggressive intentions, the Communist Party of the Western Ukraine made an impassioned appeal to the working

people of the Western Ukraine. "The leaders of the UNDO [expansion unknown] and of the OUN [Association of Ukrainian Nationalists], who praise Hitler, attack the Soviet Union and call for a new march on Kiev under the command of Hitlerite landowner-cannibals," as the communists branded the criminal leaders of the bourgeois-nationalist groups, "are traitors to the Ukrainian people and mercenaries of its most evil enemies...Only a traitor can help Hitler, who wants to extinguish the liberty and plunder the wealth of the Ukrainian people."

But the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists would not have been themselves if they had not continued to serve the fascist beast until its final breath. Neither the fascists' disregard for the fantastic plans to create a puppet "Carpathian Ukraine," to which the nationalists intended to "annex" the Soviet Ukraine, nor the complete lack of desire on the part of the Hitlerites to take into account other tearful pleas from their lackeys were able to kill their servile devotion to Hitler. After every kick from their masters, the bourgeois nationalists hastened to show their gratitude through even more energetic service. One of the blackest figures in the exhibition of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, N. Lebed', openly explained the reason for their unchanging pro-Hitler sympathies: "Only the Germans were preparing for war against the USSR..."

On that somewhat rare occasion, when their fascist superiors vaguely alluded to the possibility of some encouragement for the nationalist underlings, the latter literally fell into a frenzy. This is what happened, for example, in 1939, when certain German officials reported that one of the possible solutions to the "Polish problem" might call for the establishment of a puppet "state" on the Western Ukrainian lands. This was one of several hypothetical projects, but the nationalist thought that they were close to their long-awaited day. The project contained a serious threat to the Western Ukrainian population, but those who claimed to express the "national demands" had always been ready to sacrifice the people's interests.

And even now, decades after the defeat of fascism, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists cannot forget that one, illusory chance to act as "founders of the state." At that time, in 1939, the nationalists, inspired by unprecedented prospects, even prepared a list of members of the future government. It was to be headed by the OUN leader, 'A. Melnik.

But the bourgeois-nationalist dreams agains remained on paper. They, like the plans of the Hitlerite aggressors, were brought down by the actions of the USSR.

On 17 September 1939, when it became obvious that bourgeois-landowning Poland could no longer continue the war against fascist Germany, the Soviet government stated that it considered that it had a sacred obligation to extend a helping hand to its brother Ukrainians and brother Belorussians" and it issued an order to Red Army units to take under their protection "the life and property of the population of

the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia." The Soviet soldiers then began their march of liberation to the Western Ukraine and to Western Belorussia.

The warm enthusiasm with which the working people of the Western Ukrainian lands greeted their liberators and their energetic activity in building their own people's authority, as well as their firm resolve to become part of the Soviet family--all this testified to the triumph of the ideas of reunification, for which the Ukrainian people fought, having taken on the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The reunification of the Ukrainian lands within a single Ukrainian Soviet socialist state inflicted on bourgeois nationalism the second crushing blow which it had received since Great October against its ideology, politics and experience; it signified the total bankruptcy of nationalism in the solution of national problems. Since this defeat Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism has been finally losing its social base on Ukrainian land; it is moving with rapid steps toward a complete transformation into an emigre phenomenon, supported only by imperialist forces.

After the reunification, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism only managed to return to Ukrainian soil by bringing up the rear of the fascist German invaders. And it is ridiculous to say that it was engaged in any kind of independent political activity during the period of temporary fascist occupation of the Ukraine. Its destiny was completely different; it was to play the role of ordinary mercenary and executioner in the realization of the Hitlerites' dirtiest plans.

To this day the remnants of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism have not recovered from the blow inflicted upon them by the reunification of the Ukrainian lands into the single family of the Soviet peoples. Following the "best" models of their past, they attack this historical act with the weapon of lies and slander. Along with the reactionary Polish emigre historians, the ideologues of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism do not shrink from the invention of evil fabrications in order to denigrate the significance of reunification and to distort historical reality.

They resort, for example, to a completely far-fetched comparison of the state act of Ukrainian reunification with the chimerical "act of unification on 22 January 1919," advancing as their main argument in favor of the "unification," the meeting, which did not take place, in Sofia Square in 1939. The slanderers talk about the supposedly "cold reception" met with in Kiev by the Emergency Commission of the People's Assembly of the Western Ukraine; they put forth other absurdities as well.

Even a first acquaintance with the real, instead of the invented, facts refutes completely the cheap falsifications of the emigre scribblers.

The atmosphere which reigned in Kiev during the sessions of the extraordinary third sitting of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, which examined the statement of the Emergency Commission of the People's Assembly, can be seen, for example, in the emotional speech by M.S. Khikh, a member of the commission. This is what she said to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet: "We have come to you, we cling to you, like children who have not seen their mother for long years, like children who have not seen their sisters and brothers and grieve for their large family. We have come with hearts full of warm love, we have come with tears of joy in our eyes to congratulate you, to embrace you..."

The deputies of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet also spoke with warm and sincere feelings. The visit of the envoys from the Western Ukraine in Moscow, and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which agreed to the request made by the working people of the Western Ukraine to be included in the USSR and reunited with the Soviet Ukraine became a thrilling holiday of proletarian internationalism and the Leninist friendship of peoples.

In their attempts to slander events of 40 years ago, the bourgeois nationalist falsifiers aim at today's reality. They spread false rumors about the Western oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR, which are flourishing under the star of socialism. The most well-worn theme running through their distortion of the truth about our current life in the lands reunited with the Soviet Ukraine is the claim that these areas are "exploited" and "backward." In this openly provocative campaign one can see clearly the intentions of the anticommunist ideologues to disparage and distort the historical significance of the reunification of the Ukrainian lands.

Life itself completely refutes the absurd fabrications of the falsifiers. The reunification of the Western Ukrainian lands with the Soviet Ukraine created a firm social and class basis for the true development of these areas. The working people of the Western oblasts of the Ukraine became members enjoying equal rights in a free and socialist society; within a short historical period they created--with the assistance of the Russian and all the fraternal Soviet peoples and under the wise leadership of the Communist Party--a highly developed industry and agriculture. They achieved startling success in the development of science, education, culture and in the achievement of higher living standards for the people.

"The advantages of socialism and its enormous creative strength," noted V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CC Communist Party of the Ukraine, in a report entitled "Concerning the Draft Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" "can be seen with particular clarity in the case of the western oblasts of the Ukraine, which for well known reasons started down the path of socialist transformations later than others. Having united themselves into a single Soviet socialist state, the working people of these oblasts experienced to the full extent the

life-giving force of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the friendship of USSR peoples. Today the Western oblasts have come to occupy the same level as the entire republic and the entire country in terms of economic and socio-cultural development."

Socialism, proletarian internationalism and the Leninist friendship of peoples constitute the strength which brought historical justice to triumph and have reunited forever the Ukrainian lands. This indestructible strength ensures the further success of the Soviet people in the building of a communist society, a process which includes as active participants the working people of the Western oblasts of the Soviet Ukraine.

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REGIONAL

EXPANDED USE OF RUSSIAN FOR PREDRAFT TRAINING STRESSED

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 9 Aug 79
p 41

[Text] An instructional-training seminar was held in Dushanbe for chiefs of sections, inspectors, and educational specialists from the ministries of education, oblast education departments, and reader improvement institutes of Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. It dealt with problems on studying basic military training in ethnic schools in the Russian language. Representatives of the Baltic republics and Transcaucasus areas also attended. The education specialists heard a series of reports, visited secondary schools in Dushanbe and Regarskiy, Gissarskiy, Leninskiy and Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy rayons of the republic, and attended training sessions on basic military training. Later seminar participants exchanged work experience. They came to the unanimous conclusion: it is necessary for military instructors at ethnic schools to work closely with Russian language teachers and to strive to use the Russian language in carrying out measures on military-patriotic education, so that on Russian language day, which occurs once a month in the schools, all lessons will be conducted only in Russian. Recommendations were made at the seminar which set down specific measures for teachers at ethnic schools for further study of the Russian language and basic military training. N. Dmitriyev, educational specialist on basic military training of the republic instructional training department.

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